

are followed by the crashing of falling walls as buildings in the fire zone crumble to the ground. Above it all is the shrill whistling of the fire-engines and the hoarse shouting of the men who have fought steadily for hours in the face of the most fearful odds that modern firemen were ever called upon to combat.

DESOLATE WASTE OF RUINS.

From the Lombard street bridge looking westward the scene is one to harrow the very soul. A field of modern buildings but two days ago, it is now a desolate waste of smoldering ruins. Progress through the section is fraught with the greatest danger, and yet hundreds who can elude the vigilance of the guards are attempting it. They are the tenants of the many buildings destroyed, and in the ruins they hope to find some of the property which has probably long since been reduced to ashes.

With the firemen fighting desperately in a hundred places and dynamite and fire still eating into the very soul of the business section, the end can fortunately be seen. There was a conference of the leaders of the fighting force, shortly before noon, at which the situation was thoroughly gone over. Afterward Deputy Marshal Manning announced for publication that the fire was under control and that every effort would now be bent to stifling it entirely.

The real decision at this conference was to spare no property the destruction of which would in any way minimize the danger of the flames spreading further than they have. That is why the booming of the dynamite is now so frequently heard; this is why fine properties which have so far escaped the flames are now crumbling to the ground.

These are heroic measures, but the situation has called for them, and their adoption in a small way during the night is what saved Baltimore from almost complete destruction.

NEW YORK'S FIREMEN GET BUSY.

The present condition of affairs is due not alone to the firemen of Baltimore, but to their brethren of Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Altoona and other places nearer by. The ten companies from New York arrived here at 11 o'clock, the men full of enthusiasm over the work ahead of them. With a full appreciation of the fact that these new allies were the most skillful firemen in the world, those in charge hurried them into the very worst sections at once. The arrival of the New York men will mean that the Philadelphia men, who are well nigh exhausted, can go home. New York's response to Baltimore's appeal for help was prompt and is appreciated here. Mayor McClellan's answer which was received here to-day was as follows:

Nine fire-engines and one hook and ladder company shipped to you this morning in charge of battalion chief.

The City of New York extends heartfelt sympathy and puts itself at your service.

I will be grateful if you will call on me for any assistance that New York can lend. GEORGE B. MCLELLAN, Mayor.

Acting on the suggestion that nurses, physicians or police may be needed urgently in Baltimore, Mayor McClellan later sent the following telegram to Mayor McLane:

Hon. Robert M. McLane, Mayor, Baltimore, Md.:

The Department of Health of the city of New York tenders to you such physicians and nurses as it commands, and the Department of Police will furnish, at once, a corps of police detectives, if they can be of service to you. Kindly advise me if you can suggest any measures of relief that we can render.

GEORGE B. MCLELLAN, Mayor.

The fears that were felt here for the Union Station are somewhat less now. At times the flames raged dangerously close to the big depot, but the trainmen kept at their posts and sent train after train out on schedule time. The Baltimore and Ohio's two stations here are also safe now, although it looked bad for them at one time.

Any summary of the situation as it now stands is necessarily inadequate, but in a general way it can be said that acres of buildings have been wiped out, that the wholesale dry goods, produce, lumber, shipping and railroad and financial centres have been wiped out.

So far but one life has been lost. The charred remains of a man were found in the ruins of the Equitable Building. The report that Fireman Jacob Hignitz, of York, Pa., was killed is incorrect. He was only slightly injured. Many firemen and citizens have been injured, but all in all the casualties amount to nothing when compared with the financial magnitude of the disaster.

How many buildings will go before the flames are entirely subdued it is impossible to tell. Even a fire under control like this one must be expected to do thousands of dollars more damage before its check is complete. The Monumental Theatre, on Baltimore street, is threatened, and there is very little chance of its being saved. Other large buildings are in a similarly precarious condition. They may be saved by luck, but only luck will help them now.

With hundreds of industries homeless, offers of assistance are coming from everywhere. The Baltimore American announces that it has made arrangement for publication in Washington until it can get a place of its own in this city. To-morrow morning's issue will come out as usual. The Baltimore Sun was issued in Washington to-day.

Gov. Warfield after a conference with Mayor McLane to-day declared a legal holiday. The necessary legislation will be introduced in Annapolis to-night to suspend business for a week or ten days, making that period practically a legal holiday.

DEVISING PLANS TO HELP THE CITY.

Mayor McLane summoned both branches of the City Council to meet in special session to-day to see if something cannot be done immediately for the city's relief. Unfortunately the contingent fund at this time contains less than \$50,000, which is as but a drop in the bucket compared with what will be needed.

There is no way for the city to raise funds, unless the charter is violated or amended by the General Assembly. Probably the latter will be appealed to. The city's sinking funds are top-heavy, but it may be dangerous to touch them, even to satisfy the most pressing needs.

The American, Herald and News offices were the first to go. The Sun was the last. It published its paper in Washington this morning and printed four pages, practically all of which was devoted to the fire. Men who had watched the spread of the fire during the earlier part of yesterday thinking their own places of business safe stood around during the afternoon and night and watched their offices and stores being destroyed. Vehicles of all description blocked the streets during the night and morning. They were loaded with goods taken from the stores when it became known the buildings were doomed.

The Continental Trust Company, which was not believed to be in the track of the fire, announced its vaults would remain open all day to receive money and valuables from the burned district, but it was in flames a few hours after the announcement was made. Early in the afternoon \$20,000 in cash was taken from the vaults and the Federal Savings Bank.

For three hours the fire raged around this building, but it was not destroyed. During all this time the bank building was hidden from view by the smoke and every one thought it had been destroyed.

Thousands of men and women will be out of work until the burned district is rebuilt. Eighteen female patients, six babies and eight nurses were taken from the Maryland Maternity and Lying-In Hospital only a few moments before it was ablaze. They were taken to the City Hospital, and a few hours later had to be again moved.

INSURANCE COMPANIES HARD HIT.

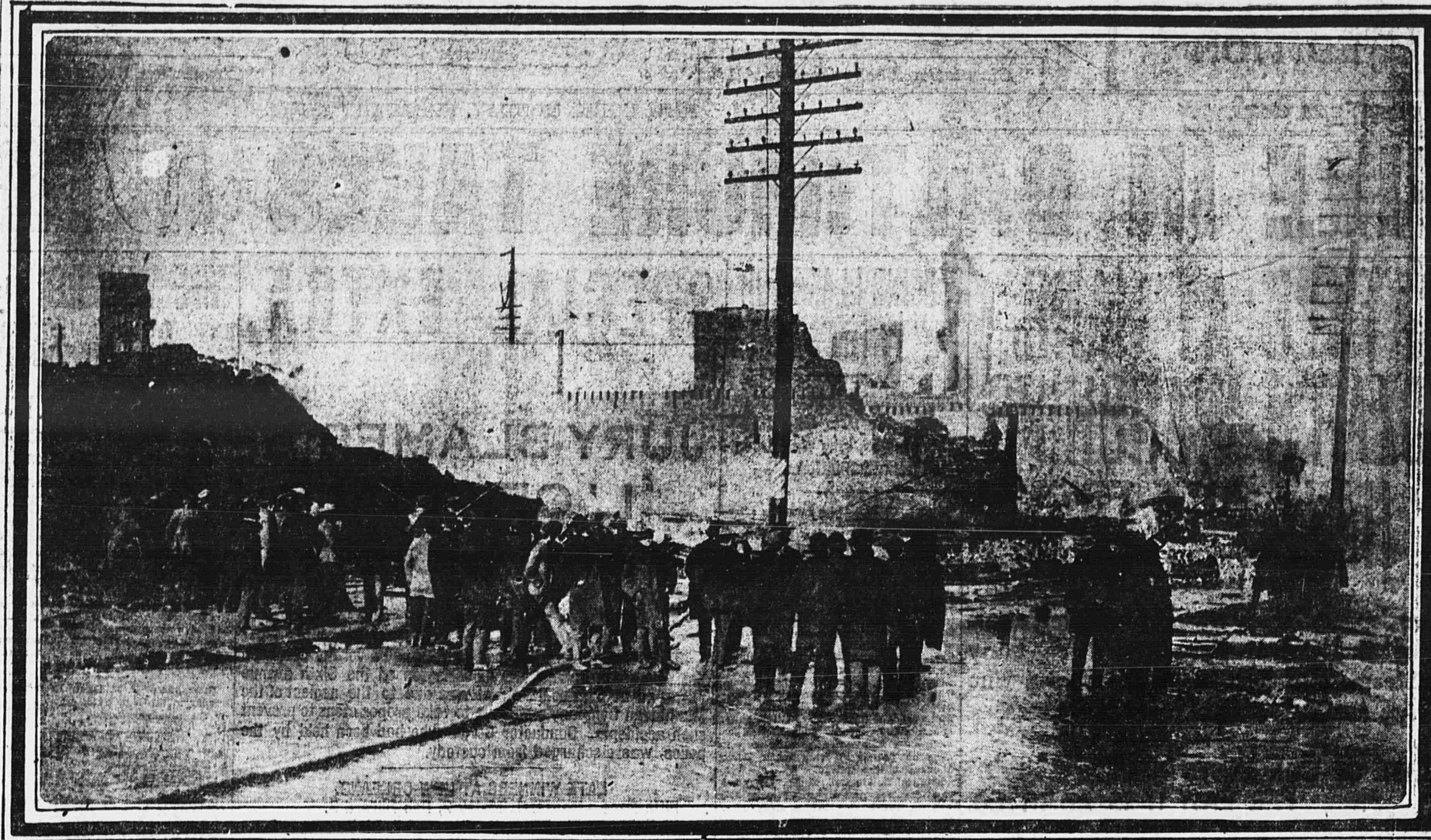
Every local insurance company has been hard hit by the fire and many will be unable to settle obligations. The falling walls made a sound like the firing of infantry all night, and the high wind blew down many buildings that had been weakened by the fire.

All the streets in the burned district are a tangled network of telegraph, telephone, trolley and electric light wires. Bricks and stone are piled ten and twelve feet high. Practically every bank here was burned out, and as a result there is no money in the city. The banks are making calls on New York, Philadelphia and Washington for money until they can get at their own vaults, many of which are covered by tons of twisted iron beams, bricks and mortar.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Mayor Collins to-day sent the following telegram to Mayor McLane, of Baltimore:

"Robert M. McLane, Mayor, Baltimore, Md.: All our people profoundly

SECTION OF BURNED DISTRICT SHOWING WHAT WAS ONCE A BUSY BUSINESS REGION, BUT WHICH IS NOW A PILE OF BLACKENED RUINS—CROWD WATCHES THE SCENE OF DESOLATION.



sympathize with Baltimore in its woeful affliction and proffer their aid and services in any way needed. PATRICK A. COLLINS, Mayor."

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Mayor Harrison to-day telegraphed to the Mayor of Baltimore an offer of two companies of firemen to aid in fighting the fire. The firemen were directed to hold themselves in readiness to depart instantly.

MILLION DOLLARS TO AID BALTIMORE SUFFERERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A bill was introduced to-day by Representative Emrich (Ill.), appropriating \$1,000,000 for the relief of sufferers from the Baltimore fire.

President Roosevelt has sent the following despatch to Mayor McLane, of Baltimore:

"I share the horror of our people at the appalling catastrophe which has befallen Baltimore. If there is anything the Federal Government can do pray call on me."

U. S. TROOPS IN BALTIMORE: GEN. CORBIN TO COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—At the urgent request of Senator Gorman and upon his pledge and that of the Governor of Maryland that the Legislature of Maryland would to-night pass a resolution calling upon the National Government for military assistance, Lieut.-Gen. Chaffee, commanding the General Staff, sent telegraphic orders this afternoon to Major-Gen. Corbin, commanding the Department of the East at New York, to proceed forthwith to Baltimore and take military command of the situation there.

Nearly 1,000 soldiers also have been ordered to serve under him. They are, two battalions of the Fifth Infantry at Plattsburg barracks, New York; one battalion of the Sixteenth Infantry at Fort Slocum, N. Y.; one battalion, Ninth Infantry, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; one company of Coast Artillery, Fort Howard, Md., and one company Coast Artillery, Fort Dupont, Del. These troops are under rush orders and in all probability will report to Gen. Corbin before nightfall. It is expressly stated at the War Department that the national troops are to serve as a police force under the direction of Mayor and local authorities.

At 2:20 o'clock the first of the soldiers boarded a train here at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, only an hour after the order had come. The force was under command of Maj. Burr, and the engineers, 100 strong, were drawn from the Washington barracks.

They carried with them 1,600 pounds of gun cotton with fuses and electrical detonators. At Baltimore they will meet another store of ammunition comprising 5,000 pounds of gun cotton from the advance supply at Dover, Del.

The engineers go equipped with tents and ten days' rations.

ARMY OF POLICE GUARDS CITY FROM LOOTERS

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Every effort is being made to avoid vandalism. The entire force of 864 policemen in the city is on duty, and the strictest instructions have been issued to reinforce the orders given to the military cordons drawn around the fire area. The whole of the burned area is under the most stringent martial law. The troops ordered out by the Governor and a host of naval brigade men are on duty and reinforced by all the protective resources the city can muster are doing valiant work.

Large numbers of police and detectives are here from other cities. Two detachments of police are here from Philadelphia. One detail, commanded by Capt. McCoates, mustering 180 men, reached here during the night, and a second contingent, commanded by Capt. Taylor, arrived this forenoon. The second detail comprised three men from each of the thirty-four police districts of Philadelphia.

From Washington, on the prompt action of Major Sylvester, Chief of Police, a number of detectives came in during the day. Men from the latter city toured the burning sections in citizens' clothes. With the Philadelphia police to assist in handling the greatly augmented force came Lieuts. Milburn, Callahan, Campbell and McGowan.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles. Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your Druggist will refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c. Cures Colds in Australia. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25 cents.

HOW THE FIRE SWEEPED ON ITS RUINOUS WAY.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Starting in the wholesale section, the fire burned out every wholesale house of note in the city, swept along through the Baltimore and Fayette street retail sections, destroyed all the prominent office buildings, levelled banks and brokerage offices as well as the Chamber of Commerce and Stock Exchange in the financial section, then sped on through the wholesale and export trade sections centering about Exchange place. At Jones's Falls it invaded the lumber district.

It gutted the old and new buildings along that thoroughfare, and on the wharves, which housed hundreds of firms doing business all over the world. It swept away the bridges over Jones's Falls and burned into the great freight terminals of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads on President street.

Millions of feet of lumber went up in smoke and the destruction of all power-houses and electrical plants followed, stopping the street cars and destroying the city's light.

At midnight the wind, which had been blowing from the southwest, with a tendency to switch to the westward, began to come in a gale from the northwest. At this hour the flames had reached Market Space and were headed directly for the tenement districts across the Falls, where frightened foreigners were working like demons to save their household effects.

Temporarily the change in the wind saved them, for the flames were driven toward the water front, and all buildings from Baltimore street down to Pratt street soon were a roaring mass of fire.

From then on Pratt street became the centre of the fire, which burned block by block of business structures on that thoroughfare from Charles street eastward to the Falls.

FIRE TOOK A CIRCULAR COURSE.

Roughly speaking, the fire in its course described a half circle on its northern and western edges, curving from Lombard and Liberty streets to Fayette and St. Paul streets, and then sweeping around toward Market Space and Lombard street. The whole effect of this course of the fire was to describe an immense question mark.

Among the out-of-town fire departments which responded to the call for help were two companies from Wilmington, Del. They arrived on a special train at midnight and were placed on Pratt street. Toward morning they were found on Bolden's wharf, trying to extinguish the flames consuming the wooden structure occupied as a wharf by the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway. While they were fighting the flames at the extreme end of the wharf their retreat was cut off by the explosion of the Standard Oil Company's warehouse at the corner of Pratt street.

When the men saw their predicament a panic ensued, and they yelled for assistance. Several tugs came to their rescue and they were taken off, abandoning their engine. Fifteen minutes later a change in the direction of the wind opened a passageway long enough to enable the firemen to rush in and secure their engine, which was considerably damaged. A few minutes later the entire wharf was a mass of flames. Among the principal buildings which were razed to the ground in this neighborhood were the Standard Oil Company, the Patapeco Oil Company, the United States Fruit Company, the Baltimore Fruit Company, J. J. Underhill, W. C. Robinson, Baugh & Son, and N. Frank & Sons.

At the corner of Lexington and Charles streets O'Neill's big retail dry goods store, while damaged, still stands, but Schlesinger's shoe store, which adjoined O'Neill's, is entirely destroyed, as is Hall, Headington & Co.'s place, next to Schlesinger's, on the northeast corner of Lafayette and Charles.

J. W. Putts & Co. is a mass of ruins, while J. J. Jenkins & Co., on Fayette, just in the rear of the Putts Building, was also burned. The large new factory recently erected on Fayette street, next door to J. J. Jenkins & Co., by Gans Brothers, was providentially spared, the heroic work done by Manager Towles and his staff materially aiding in preventing the building from catching.

The large factories on West Fayette, Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co. and Wise Bros., were not touched, and their employees were on hand as usual, though little work was done.

The Gas Appliance Company, the Goodyear Rubber Company, Bryant and Stratton's Business College, a cigar store and J. S. McDonald's jewelry store, all on the Charles street block between Baltimore and Fayette streets, are utterly destroyed, as is every building on the north side of Baltimore street from Liberty to Charles and diagonally across to Lexington street and Charles.

SOME OF THE GREATEST FIRES IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICA.

Time.	Place.	Damage.	Loss.
1820...	Savannah, Ga.	463 buildings destroyed	\$3,000,000
1835...	New York	530 buildings destroyed	15,000,000
1838...	Charlestown, Mass.	1,158 buildings destroyed	6,000,000
1845...	New York	300 acres destroyed	3,000,000
1845...	Pittsburg	100 buildings destroyed	4,000,000
1849...	St. Louis	15 buildings destroyed	3,000,000
1850...	Philadelphia	400 buildings destroyed	5,000,000
1851...	St. Louis	—	3,000,000
1851...	San Francisco	250 buildings destroyed	16,000,000
1860...	Portland, Me.	1,743 buildings destroyed	10,000,000
1871...	Chicago, Ill.	17,430 buildings destroyed	106,000,000
1872...	Boston, Mass.	776 buildings destroyed	75,000,000
1897...	Pittsburg	—	—
1900...	Ottawa-Hale, Canada	463 buildings destroyed	12,000,000
1900...	Hoboken, N. J.	Water front and shipping destroyed.	5,350,000
1901...	Jacksonville, Fla.	City almost destroyed	11,000,000
1901...	Waterbury, Conn.	City almost destroyed	3,000,000
1902...	Paterson, N. J.	400 buildings destroyed	7,000,000
1902...	Waterbury, Conn.	—	2,000,000
1902...	Atlantic City	—	1,500,000

SHARED POISON IN DRINKING BOUT

Hoboken Man Tried for Murder on Theory that He Was in a Suicide Pact with Unfortunate Victim.

On the theory that he was in a suicide pact and caused the death of Paul Bock, of Hoboken, George Berger was placed on trial in Jersey City to-day charged with murder. The case was called in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge John I. Blair. Prosecutor Speer conducted the case for the State and the defense was represented by Alexander Simpson and James A. Nammik.

Gustave Schumann, who owns a saloon at No. 123 First street, Hoboken, testified that Bock was employed by him, and added that on the night of July 23 last both Bock and Berger were in his place. They had several drinks together and then Bock went out but returned in a few minutes and said to Berger: "I can't get five cents' worth. It costs fifteen cents."

He went out again and soon returned with a package which he gave to Berger, together with ten cents change. Berger opened the package and then called for glasses. He used the blade of a knife and put some of the stuff from the package into the glasses and they both drank the contents. Schumann was also asked to join in the drink but refused.

After they had sat talking for a while Berger asked Bock if he wanted any more and the latter said he did. Berger then gave him more of the stuff. A short time after Berger said he had an engagement with a friend at Coney Island and asked Bock to go with him, but the latter declined and Berger left. Bock was soon taken very sick, and a doctor who was summoned declared the man had taken rat poison. The sick man was removed to a hospital where he died.

William F. Borman, of Brooklyn, testified that he was employed in William H. Brunner's drug store, in Hoboken, on July 23. He said he was on duty in the store when Bock came in and asked for five cents' worth of rat poison. He told Bock that he could not sell five cents' worth as it came in 15-cent packages only. The man went out and returned shortly and asked for a 15-cent package, giving him a quarter to

pay for it. He said he cautioned the man that the stuff was deadly poison and to be careful how he used it. After Bock's death Berger was traced to New York, where he was arrested the next day. He was brought back to Hoboken and was charged with the murder of Bock. He has since been in jail.

It is said the defense will try to prove that Berger did not know that the package contained poison, while Bock was fully aware of its contents, having bought it and been cautioned about how he used it.

It was shown at the trial to-day that the stomach of Bock when examined after his death contained about forty grains of arsenic.

CANDY

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY. ALMONDS (entirely new) .1b. 10c. CHOCOLATE GREENIBLE WALNUTS 1b. 15c. SPECIAL FOR TUESDAY. COCOANUT CREAM KISSES .1b. 10c. CHOCOLATE BUTTER CREAMS (entirely new) .1b. 15c. A full assortment of favors and novelties for St. Valentine's Day.

Loft 54 BARCLAY ST. COR. WEST ST. 29 COURT ST. COR. CHURCH.

Amusements.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING. CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH. Hockey Club of N. Y. vs. Wanderers' H. C. TUESDAY, FEB. 9TH, AT 8:15 P. M. Admission 50c. Reserved Seats, 80c. extra.

DIED. CLEMENTS.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, 1904, MARGARETTE CLEMENTS, beloved daughter of William and Caroline Clements, and sister of the late William J. and George A. Clements. Funeral from No. 238 E. 84th st., on Wednesday.

M'HUGH.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, 1904, JOHN M'HUGH, beloved husband of Della Byrum, a native of County Roscommon, Ireland. Funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 9, from his late residence, No. 119 7th st., Long Island City, thence to St. Mary's Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M.

Laundry Wants—Male.

BOY living with parents; references; \$1 weekly. Lion Laundry, 174 9th ave.

SUNDAY WORLD WANTS. WORK MONDAY WONDERS!